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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

since any and all section 22 rate quotations are automatically within the law, the courts cannot very well hand down a decision against a defendant when there has been no violation. Such is the incongruity of section 22. It is a law against the law and yet exempt from all laws.

Finally, I want to point out that the provisions of the bill would not apply if the President or the head of any agency or department certifies in writing to the Commission that the disclosure of information with respect to section 22 rates would endanger the national security.

Mr. Speaker, the weakened condition of our national transportation system is a matter of grave concern to all of us. It is plain that a major contributing factor of ever-growing proportions is the failure of carriers to offer—and failure of the Government to insist upon—comparative section 22 rates. No budgetary purpose is served by this practice—quite the contrary—and we know from experience that it only promotes ruinous competition which inhibits modernization of equipment and otherwise helps to destroy the common carrier system.

For the Government to have played this ignominious role as long as it has is little short of a national disgrace. We cannot allow congressional inaction to further the destructive process.

Mr. Speaker, I ask prompt committee consideration of the bill I have offered and urge its support by my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

#### URGENT NEED FOR CONGRESSIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, particularly disturbing are the reports that no conclusive photographs of Soviet intermediate range ballistic missiles in Cuba were made available to the President until the task of aerial reconnaissance was transferred from CIA to the Air Force. In its March 4 issue published this week, Newsweek magazine states that Presidential Security Adviser McGeorge Bundy transferred responsibility for these flights from CIA to the Strategic Air Command. Newsweek then states that the very first flight thereafter produced the evidence that triggered the face-down crisis of last October. Mr. Speaker, the implication clearly exists that CIA may have been the stopgap which accounted for the timelag of some 2 weeks in which the Russians almost completed their missile installation.

In addition, the Central Intelligence Agency has also caught the public eye with the recent statements of former Director Allen Dulles. In his remarks, Mr. Dulles said that the Kremlin had raised the art of espionage to an unprec-

edented height, and for that reason CIA should be exempt from any congressional oversight. In short, Mr. Dulles argues, CIA should be left alone to continue its unparalleled role as the Nation's No. 1 untouchable Government agency.

It may be argued that the secrecy of the CIA precludes the possibility of its successes coming to light; that its nature does not allow its ratio of success versus failure to be known. However, responsible Americans have begun to view the CIA differently. The Hoover Commission recommended that a congressional committee be set up to oversee the CIA. I have introduced legislation to establish such a committee—House Joint Resolution 211—and just last week, two of the Nation's leading newspapers, the Washington Post and the Evening Star, both editorially voiced their concern over the supersecret agency and, under unanimous consent, I include those editorials in the RECORD at this point:

(From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Feb. 23, 1963.)

#### CONGRESS AND THE CIA

As a former director of the organization, Allen Dulles writes with authority in his article declaring that there should be no further congressional surbs on the Central Intelligence Agency. This supersecret enterprise, of course, embraces some of our Government's most delicate and most dangerous operations, and it therefore bears vitally on the security of the Nation. That is why Mr. Dulles argues that it must be exempted from controls normally exercised by either the House or the Senate, or both working together in the form of a joint committee. As he has put it, "we are faced by an antagonist [the Kremlin] that has raised the art of espionage to an unprecedented height," and in such circumstances there is need to put a bridle on the American inclination "to talk too much about matters that should be classified."

These matters, according to Mr. Dulles, most certainly include the CIA's operations which could be greatly hindered "and perhaps washed out altogether" if subjected to constant congressional going, coming and badgering of a sort that could let out all the secrets. This strikes us as a solid point, but Democratic Senator Moss, in Oregon, has firm views to the contrary. He believes that the CIA exercises public-state powers that should be taken away from it forever, and he intends to speak at length on the issue in the next week or so. The point will be awaited with interest, especially in view of the Senator's formidable capacity to speak at length. Meanwhile, it must be hoped that there will be no politicking in this exceedingly sensitive area.

(From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Feb. 23, 1963.)

#### CHECKING INTELLIGENCE

The opinion of Allen Dulles, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, that there is no need for more controls on this country's intelligence effort, carries a great deal of weight, because of his personal integrity and his long professional experience. Nevertheless, his exhaustive and capable discussion of the work of the CIA in the Encyclopedia Britannica, will not eliminate anxiety about the role of the Agency. It is true that the CIA operates under the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State, and that its work is under the scrutiny of the President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

which meets several times a year. But it is not enough that the Agency is under the supervision of the President's Board of Consultants, for these devices do not ensure that the Agency's operations are in line with the Nation's interests. The Agency's operations are not under the supervision of the President's Board of Consultants, and the Agency's operations are not under the supervision of the President's Board of Consultants.

There have been instances in which the Agency has been embarrassed by the media. The Agency has been embarrassed by the media in the past, and it is likely that it will be embarrassed by the media in the future. The Agency has been embarrassed by the media in the past, and it is likely that it will be embarrassed by the media in the future.

It is completely impossible to say that the CIA is not a necessary part of our national defense. The CIA is a necessary part of our national defense, and it is likely that it will be a necessary part of our national defense in the future. The CIA is a necessary part of our national defense, and it is likely that it will be a necessary part of our national defense in the future.

The congressional watchdog committee recommended by the Hoover Commission was decisively rejected by Congress in 1955, and it may not be the answer. The other checks enumerated by Mr. Dulles are not the whole answer, either. The President and members of his Cabinet can give only infrequent and cursory attention to the CIA. The Budget Bureau can give some attention to the CIA, but it is hardly in position to criticize actual field operations, or even to criticize appropriations which the reports turn out to be for former CIA officials. The appropriation procedures of Congress afford no administrative control of day-to-day enterprises.

No objective person could read Mr. Dulles' formidable defense of the CIA without recognizing the conviction that the organization is of the greatest importance to the country's survival. Many will be convinced that it is so important that it cannot be left to carry out espionage, subversion and information functions all over the world without more continuous direction from the very highest levels of the Government apparatus.

Mr. Speaker, truth does exist in Mr. Dulles' statement that the Kremlin is to be accomplished espionage. An Agency charged with the operations such as those conducted by the CIA is vital to the security and tactics of America. If we are to be successful in the cold war, however, the advantages of the CIA being exempt from continuing scrutiny of a permanent joint congressional committee are far outweighed by the disadvantages.

What happens, for example, when any Government bureau is allowed to go unchecked? The lack of congressional review results in inefficiency, needless and many times wasteful expenditures, as well as the pursuit of policies which may be completely contrary to national goals. If the principle of congressional review were not extended to every U.S. Government agency think of the uncoordinated duplication and damage which would result to this Nation. Consider as well the benefits which have accrued to America by a free press questioning the unclassified actions of the U.S. Government.

It is for the benefit of the Nation that Congress does police Government Agen-